



Australian Government

Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts

ABN: 34 190 894 983

Application Form for Approval of a Cooperative Conservation Program

Applicant Details

1. Name of applicant

Mr, Mrs, Ms, etc First (given) name

s47F

Family name (Surname)

s47F

1. Organisation/trading name (if appropriate)
Registered name and ABN

Australia Zoo

2. Street address

Address: 1638 Steve Irwin Way
Town/suburb: Beerwah
State: Qld Postcode: 4519

3. Postal address

If same as street address, tick here

Address:
Town/suburb:
State: Postcode:

5. Contact details (include area code)

Telephone number – work/home/mobile

(07) 5436 2000

Fax number

(07) 5494 8604

Email

s47F

6. Is the applicant the program coordinator?

Yes **Go to question 13**

No Complete questions 7 to 12

Where the program coordinator is not the applicant, written evidence of support from the program coordinator must be provided.

7. Applicant's relationship with the program (e.g. Convenor of Taxon Advisory Group)

Program coordinator details

8. Name of program coordinator

Mr, Mrs Ms, etc First (given) name

s47F

Family name (Surname)

s47F

9. Organisation/trading name (if appropriate)
Registered name and ABN

Taman Safari Indonesia

10. Street address

Jalan Raya Puncak No. 601
Cisarua Bogor 16750, Indonesia

11. Postal address

If same as street address, tick here

Address: Jalan Raya Puncak No. 601
Town/suburb: Cisarua Bogor
State: Indonesia Postcode: 16750

12. Contact details (include area code)

Telephone number – work/home/mobile

+62 251 8250 000

Fax number

+62 251 8250 555

Email s47F

Program Details

13. Program name/title

Inter-regional Program for Sumatran Elephants
(Australia and Indonesia)

14. Has this program been previously approved as a cooperative conservation program?

No **▶ Go to next question**

Yes Give the approval date of the program (if known) and **go to next question**

P

15. Does the program cover any of the following animals: koala, platypus, wombat, Tasmanian devil or an animal on the EPBC threatened species list (excluding the conservation dependent category)?

No **Go to next question**

Yes **▶ Any export of program specimens will require an Ambassador Agreement between the exporting and importing institutions and DEWHA. Please contact DEWHA for further information**

16. The approval of a cooperative conservation program is dependent on satisfying the requirements of regulation 9A.12 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000*. Applicants must complete the attached Program Summary to demonstrate how the program satisfies these requirements. Guidance Notes on completing the Program Summary are provided on pages 11-25 of this document.

Tick the items that you have attached:

Evidence of support from program coordinator (see Q6)

Program Summary and supporting documents

17. Declaration by Applicant

I declare that:

- the particulars provided by me in this application (including attachments) are true and correct in every detail.

Name of applicant or authorised person (if applicant is an organisation)

s47F

Signature of applicant or authorised person

s47F

Date signed by applicant

08/08/2016

Detach the application form from the guidelines and fax or mail it with all supporting documents to the following address:

Postal address:

The Director
Wildlife Trade Assessments
Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts
GPO Box 787
CANBERRA ACT 2601
Phone: (02) 6274 2880
Fax: (02) 6274 1921
Email: wta@environment.gov.au

Program Summary

Please refer to the *Program Summary Guidance Notes* before completing this document. When submitting the Program Summary, all supporting documents must be attached. A checklist is provided at the end of the Program Summary for this purpose. Answers to questions 4-13 should be typed under each question or, if more convenient, applicants may attach information in a different format but must include all required information.

Program details

1 Indicate the category of the program and the regions covered

X ▶ Category 1 (Programs involving the participation of Australian institutions)

What regions does the program cover? (Choose one only)

▶ Australia/Australasia only (Category 1a)

X ▶ Inter-regional/global program (Category 1b)

For inter-regional programs only: in what countries or regions does the program apply (e.g. Australasia and Europe)?

Indonesia and Australasia

▶ Category 2 (Overseas program)

In what countries or regions does the program apply (e.g. Europe, USA, Global)?

Briefly describe the planned import to which this application is linked:

Australia Zoo plans to import 2.4 Sumatran elephants from Indonesia

2 List the species or subspecies included in the program

Scientific name	Common name(s)
<i>Elephas maximus sumatranus</i>	Sumatran Elephant

3 Indicate the organisation(s) responsible for administering the program

▶ Zoo and Aquarium Association (ZAA)

▶ American Zoo and Aquarium Association (AZA)

▶ European Association of Zoos and Aquaria (EAZA)

X ▶ Other (provide details) Australia Zoo and Taman Safari Indonesia

4 Provide information on the aims of the program

The main aim of the inter-regional program for Sumatran elephants is to deliver key conservation advocacy messaging through maintaining a viable and healthy population of Sumatran elephants at participating zoological organisation in Indonesia and Australia. To achieve this the Sumatran elephant population cared for by participating zoos must be well-cared for ie deliver positive animal welfare outcomes, be physically healthy; and managed according to established population management principles of avoiding inbreeding and preserving genetic diversity.

An additional captive management aim is to establish a register of all Sumatran Elephants held in Indonesian (including zoos, government Elephant Conservation Centres, tourist organisations and working elephants). The studbook serves as this register and is managed by the Indonesian Zoo Association (PKBSI) and with the support of the Director General for Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystem (CNRE) to facilitate data from the six government Elephant Conservation Centres and elephants in private hands. To support this aim participating zoos have provided necessary equipment to enable individual identification of elephants including microchips, microchip scanners and staff training, and will facilitate studbook maintenance ongoing.

Key to the inter-regional program for Sumatran Elephants is delivery of conservation benefits to elephants in the wild as well as positive animal welfare outcomes for animals housed in Elephant Conservation Centres. To deliver on this, program participants have constructed the largest Elephant hospital in Indonesia at Way Kambas Elephant Conservation Centre. This centre is located next to Kambas Way National Park where a wild population of Sumatran elephants (and other Sumatran wildlife) exist. Zoos are also assisting with capacity building at Way Kambas Elephant Conservation Centre through staff training and veterinary programs.

This program is a cooperative initiative intended to strengthen the relationship of zoos, government and Elephant Conservation Centres to achieve solid conservation and positive welfare outcomes for Sumatran elephants both ex situ and in situ

Program management

5 Describe how the program is managed to ensure that all participants meet the requirements of the program

(a) Program Participants

Current participants in the Inter-regional program for Sumatran Elephants are Australia Zoo, and three Taman Safari Indonesia Zoos: TSI Bogor, TSI Prigen (Pasuruan) and TSI Bali Safari, (Gianyar). The program may expand to other Indonesian Zoos and Australasian Zoos that are members of the relevant Zoo Association (PKSBI in Indonesia and ZAA in Australasia) and are approved by the inter-regional program management committee in the future

Taman Safari Indonesia is a member of WAZA the World Zoo and Aquarium Association. Director of Taman Safari Indonesia s47F is the Secretary General of the PKBSI (Indonesian Zoo Association) and Board member of SEAZA (the South-East Asian Zoo Association). Taman Safari is also the joint coordinator for WAZA Global Species Management Plans (GSMPs) for Bateng, Babirusa, Anoa and Sumatran Tiger.

Australia Zoo is an active member of the Australasian Zoo and Aquarium Association (ZAA) and has a strong record of contributing to ASMP managed programs. Australia Zoo staff members sit on the ZAA Board and ASMP Committee.

(b) Responsibilities of the program administrator

This program is administered by Sumatran Elephant Inter-regional Program management committee that consists of:

Australia Zoo - §47F
Taman Safari Indonesia - §47F as Program Coordinator
Taman Safari Indonesia - §47F
PKSBI (Indonesian Zoo and Aquarium Association) - §47F
Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry - §47F
Indonesian Scientific Authority (LIPI) – §47F

The studbook is administered by §47F Taman Safari Indonesia and data is facilitated through the Indonesian Zoo and Aquarium Association (PKSBI) and the Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry. The studbook records information about provenance and history of each individual elephant. Studbook data is then used for genetic and demographic analysis of the population. The studbook is updated ongoing.

The Captive Management Plan has been signed off by the management committee. It outlines goals and targets to be delivered the next five year period.

(c) Criteria for participation in the program

Presently participation in the Sumatran Elephant Inter-regional program is limited to Australia Zoo and Taman Safari properties (TSI Bogor, TSI Prigen and TSI Bali Safari). Institutions wishing to participate in the Sumatran Elephant Inter-regional program must express interest to the Inter-regional Sumatran Elephant Management Committee and be members of the relevant Zoo Association in their region. The Zoo and Aquarium Association if based in Australia, or PKSBI the Indonesia Zoos and Aquariums Association in Indonesia.

ZAA members agree to comply with the Association's Code of Conduct and all Association Policies and Procedures. ZAA members are also required to satisfy requirements of the ZAA accreditation program. This program seeks to promote best practice in animal management by member institutions. The focus of the accreditation program is delivery of positive animal welfare outcomes.

Similarly PKSBI members commit to the following mission statement in Bahasa: (Loose english translation in italics following)

VISI : Menggalang keterpaduan gerak para Anggota dalam upaya pembinaan, pengembangan, dan peningkatan profesionalisme perkebun-binatangan di Indonesia.

VISION STATEMENT: *Turning towards members for support efforts to learn, develop and raise the standards/professionalism of zoos in Indonesia.
(They are also saying that they are paving the way for members to help their efforts)*

MISI :

1. Sebagai organisasi yang mewakili profesi perkebunbinatangan
2. Wadah kerjasama para anggota
3. Wadah kerjasama kebun binatang / taman satwa
4. Meningkatkan kepedulian masyarakat terhadap keanekaragaman hayati melalui pendidikan konservasi
5. Mendukung usaha reintroduksi jenis-jenis satwa

MISSION STATEMENT:

1. *To act as an organisation that oversees (the standard) of zoos*
2. *A place for members to be able work together (Also saying, encourage members to work together)*
3. *A place zoos and wildlife parks to be able work together (Also saying, encourage zoos and wildlife parks to be able work together)*
4. *Increase awareness in society about riches of the land (biodiversity) through educating them on conservation*
5. *Support the reintroduction of animal species*

TSI is a member of World Zoo and Aquarium Association (WAZA) and subscribes to the WAZA Animal Welfare Strategy: Committing to Conservation and the WAZA Conservation Strategy: Caring for Wildlife (2015)

Program participants support ZAA Guidelines for Management of Elephants in Australasian Zoos – Zoo Aquarium Association and the ZAA Guidelines for the veterinary management of elephants in Association zoos, Zoo Aquarium Association Elephant Veterinary Advisory Group (November 2013).

(d) How the program controls the movement of animals within, into and out of the program

All transfers are subject to the approval by the Inter-regional Sumatran Elephant Program Management Committee, supported by advice from the program administrator and studbook keeper regarding genetic and demographic outcomes that will arise from the transfer. Elephant managers provide advice re temperament of individual elephants and their position within the herd. When making decisions for transfer there is a need to provide for integrity of herd structure, wellbeing of individual elephants and seek to achieve desired genetic and demographic goals.

Any transfer in or out of the program will ensure there will not be detriment to the sending or receiving herd of elephants and endeavour to ensure positive animal welfare outcomes. In addition, all Sumatran elephants are owned by the Indonesian government, therefore any transfers will need to be approved by the Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry before they can take place.

Transfers to and from Taman Safari Indonesia will be subject to the TSI Animal Transaction Policy, an objective of this policy is to ensure that the welfare, health and well-being of all animals are provided for at the highest possible levels during transfer and following transfer to recipients, including external parties.

Transfers to and from Australia Zoo are subject to the ZAA Animals Transaction Policy and must be accordance with the Management Committee and Ministry of Forestry.

6 Demonstrate that the program will ensure that animals are not used for commercial purposes

The display of a CITES I species in zoos is not primarily for commercial purposes. Revenue generated by zoos is used to finance costs associated with care of animals including delivery of veterinary care, maintaining and appropriate environments in which elephants are housed and development of new facilities. Funds may also be directed to projects based in range-states that will contribute to survival of elephants and other species. WAZA notes that the clear purpose of zoos is conservation and animal welfare. There are collectively over 700 million visits to zoos and aquariums around the world every year and over US\$350 is spent by zoos on wildlife conservation every year. Source: The World Zoo and Aquarium Conservation Strategy (2015)

Permit approvals for CITES I species such as elephants require that

'An import permit issued by the Management Authority of the State of import is required. This may be issued only if the specimen is not to be used for primarily

commercial purposes and if the import will be for purposes that are not detrimental to the survival of the species'

Source:www.cites.org

Both Australia and Indonesia are CITES member countries.

Genetic and demographic management

7 Describe how the program applies best practice to the genetic management of the species

A register of all Sumatran elephants has been developed and is updated by Taman Safari Indonesia at least every two years. (Two years was considered appropriate since gestation in elephants is 22mths). Studbook updates involves site visits where elephants are microchipped and elephants already microchipped scanned at all known holders of Sumatran elephants in Indonesia. A desktop review, including addition of births and deaths as reported by holders occurs more regularly.

Studbook data is maintained on SPARKS (Single Population Animal Record Keeping System), developed by Species360 (previously known as International Species Information System). Software programs including PMx (developed by JP Pollack, RC Lacy, JD Ballou, 2000, Chicago Zoological Society) are used to analyse data and inform decision with respect to making breeding recommendations and programming breeding. These analytical and data base programs are used world-wide and considered to be current 'best practice' management tools.

Studbook data is closely scrutinised, and reconciliation is completed on an ongoing basis to ensure data completeness and accuracy. Taman Safari staff have undergone studbook training and small population management training by the IUCN Conservation Breeding Specialist Group (CBSG).

Husbandry, biology and behavioural needs

8 Describe how the program applies best practice to the management of the husbandry, biology and behavioural needs of the species

A Strategic Plan (Captive Management Plan) outlines the long-term management strategy for Sumatran Elephant. This includes the genetic and demographic strategy taking into account the biological and behavioural needs of elephants. Taman Safari Indonesia has a track record successfully breeding elephants with 21 births in the past 15 years.

Two guideline documents developed by ZAA and supported by the Inter-regional program for Sumatran Elephants provide a well-researched approach to providing for the wellbeing and veterinary care of elephants:

- Guidelines for Management of Elephants in Australasian Zoos – Zoo Aquarium Association (2014)
- Guidelines for the veterinary management of elephants in Association zoos, Zoo Aquarium Association Elephant Veterinary Advisory Group (2013)

Taman Safari Indonesia is a WAZA member and subscribes to the WAZA Code of Ethics and Animal Welfare (Adopted 2003)

Australia Zoo is a ZAA member zoo has been accredited, demonstrating that their animal management practices support positive welfare outcomes for the five domains of nutrition, environment, physical health and behaviour and affective state. Australia Zoo's animal

management practices for elephants support positive welfare states consistent with the Association's Animal Welfare Position Statement.

Conservation of the species

9 Provide a brief description of the conservation status of the species

The Sumatran Elephant (*E. m. sumatranus*) is considered Critically Endangered based on over 69% of potential Sumatran Elephant habitat has been lost within just one generation (the last 25 years) and the driving forces that are causing the habitat loss are ongoing. It is estimated that less than 2500 Sumatran elephants exist in the wild.

Sumatran elephants inhabit the Indonesia island of Sumatra. It represents some of the most significant Asian Elephant populations outside of India.

Due to conversions of forests into human settlement and agricultural areas, many of the Sumatran Elephant populations have come into serious conflicts with human. As a result, many wild elephants have been removed from the wild, or directly killed. In addition to killing related to conflicts, elephants are also targets of illegal killing for their ivory, food, leather and other products.

Although as a species Sumatran Elephants are protected under Indonesia law, 85% of their habitats which are located outside of protected areas, are outside of the protection system and likely to be converted to agricultural and other purposes.

Source: Gopala, A., Hadian, O., Sunarto, ., Sitompul, A., Williams, A., Leimgruber, P., Chambliss, S.E. & Gunaryadi, D. 2011. *Elephas maximus ssp. sumatranus*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2011: e.T199856A9129626. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2011-2.RLTS.T199856A9129626.en>. Downloaded on **02 August 2016**.

10 Demonstrate that the program is operated in a way that is not detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild

The inter-regional Sumatran elephant program will not cause detriment to species in the wild in fact the program is intended to help conserve wild elephant populations. The program has sufficient elephants including a large number of potential founders that wild acquisition is not necessary, excluding rescue if required. There are a large number of Sumatran elephants in Elephant Conservation Centres, these centres were established by the government to help address human-elephant conflict situations. These centres now represent a conservation resource for the species. The program is working with one of these centres at Way Kambas and has built an elephant hospital there. The program is providing training for staff in care and veterinary treatment of elephants. Zoos may acquire elephants through the conservation centres, therefore there is no need for wild acquisition. Globally, zoos are achieving success with breeding of elephants. Partnerships may also be established between zoos in this region and wildlife agencies in range-state countries to ensure that any future transfers of elephants will not be to the detriment of wild populations.

11 Describe how the program will take into account the conservation breeding needs of each country or region from which specimens are imported

As opportunities arise, transfers occur between regions to support positive welfare outcomes for elephants, i.e. to place in situations that provide enhanced social opportunities, and to ensure viability of populations including maximising potential for retention of genetic diversity within the global population. Any transfer between regions will consider both the specific requirements of individual regions, and impacts on the global population. Transfers will only

occur if supported by all relevant stakeholders. There are no zoo-based breeding program managed in Europe or America. At this stage the most likely inter-region/ inter-country transfers will be between Indonesia and Australia. Transfers to Australia will be based on a loan agreement, and the Indonesia government will retain ownership of the elephants.

External views

12 Provide information on the views of authorities in range states and relevant international organisations relating to the conservation status and needs of the species

The IUCN Asian Elephant Specialist Group (AsESG) is a global network of specialists (both scientists and non-scientists) concerned with the study, monitoring, management, and conservation of Asian Elephants (*Elephas maximus*). The overall aim of the AsESG is to promote the long-term conservation of Asia's elephants and, where possible, the recovery of their populations to viable levels.

The IUCN Asian Elephant Specialist Groups has developed a draft position statement on captive Asian elephants. Three needs were outline:

1. Registration to monitor and support management of captive elephant populations and to help curtail illegal trade in elephants and capture of wild elephants
2. Long-term management of captive Asian Elephant populations that are viable and negate the need for wild collection, as well as developing genetic and demographic management strategies that meets the needs of the region.
3. Guidelines for captive Asian elephant management including standards that address the general needs of elephants in any situation eg housing, care, health, social and behavioural requirement.

<http://www.asesg.org/PDFfiles/asesgDraft%20Position%20Statement%20on%20Captive%20Asian%20Elephants.pdf>

The inter-regional Sumatran Elephant program is assisting with all three of these needs.

Taman Safari as well as supporting capacity building at Way Kambas Elephant Conservation Centre, has developed a register of Sumatran Elephants through establishing a studbook. Australia Zoo is providing microchips and scanners to support this registration initiative that has been identified as a priority for all Asian Elephants. This project is ongoing with both support from Taman Safari, Australia Zoo and the Ministry of Forestry to ensure the studbook remains current and valuable register of Sumatran elephants to help inform future management decisions.

Australia Zoo has formed strategic partnerships with both Indonesian government and Taman Safari in 2010. Australia Zoo have funded and constructed the largest Elephant Hospital in Indonesia at Way Kambas Elephant Conservation Centre and are now directing support through provision of medicine, equipment maintenance, veterinary support. Purpose built accommodation has been built for the mahouts and husbandry training and behaviour training is being rolled out.

An MOU between Australia Zoo and Taman Safari Indonesia and endorsed by the Indonesian Department of Forestry concerning this collaborative conservation program for Sumatran elephant was initially signed in 2010, and has just been renewed for another five years. This demonstrates range state support these initiatives and the Inter-regional Sumatran Elephant program.

In addition, other conservatoin agencies are coordinating programs in range state Indonesia for Sumatran elephants:

WCS has operating in Lampung Province, including carrying out population estimates. WCS identifies the main threats to Sumatra's elephants being forest loss, illegal hunting, and the elephant capture operations that result from human–elephant conflict. WCS believes that habitat loss will be the main threat to Lampung's elephants over the next decade. Work by WCS suggests that by 2010, 70% of Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park will be under agriculture, while in Way Kampas National Park, ongoing loss of forest to illegal logging and fires has been compounded in recent years by agricultural encroachment.

<http://programs.wcs.org/indonesia/wildlife/sumatran-elephant.aspx>

The International Elephant Project is working in Bukit Tigapuluh forest with the aim to create a situation in which elephants and humans can coexist peacefully. The project aims to develop and test site-specific conflict mitigation techniques and strategies and promote and support their implementation.

<http://www.elephant.org.au/project/bukit-tigapuluh>

In response to addressing issues associated with poaching and human-elephant conflict, WWF and local partners have coordinated wildlife patrol units that conduct anti-poaching patrols, and confiscated snares as well as educate people. The Elephant Flying Squads, made up of ranges, noise and light making devices a truck and trained elephants push back wild elephants into the forest if they approach villages.

<http://www.worldwildlife.org/species/sumatran-elephant>

FFI coordinates the Sumatran Elephant Conservation Programme. Based around Gunung Leuser National Park (Northern Sumatra) and in Aceh Conservation Response Units (CRUs) use captive elephants and their mahouts to patrol and protect important elephant habitat. The Unit are working to reduce the impact of human-elephant conflicts and raise awareness of the importance of conserving elephants and their habitats.

www.flauna-flora.org/explore/indonesia/

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Proceedings from the International Workshop on the Domesticated Asian Elephants 2001 identified the following recommendations specifically for Sumatran elephants:

Elephant Conservation Centres expand their scope beyond training to include research, education activities, captive breeding and conduct population censuses; develop a Sumatran elephant registration system (studbook system) and establish a trust fund to become self-supporting.

Additionally, to protect elephant habitats, (national parks, protected forest etc); develop conservation corridors linking elephant habitats and develop census methods that are suitable for the conditions in Sumatra. Human-elephant conflict resolution was also identified as priority including facilitated resolution, education as well as funding to support resolution.

Source: Giants on our Hands. Proceedings of the International Workshop on Domesicated Asian Elephant, Bankok, Thailand 5-10 February 2001. (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations)

List of supporting documents

Please provide a list of all additional documents and other materials supplied in support of the Program Summary. If you are unsure whether you need to include a document, please refer to the *Program Summary Guidance Notes* for further clarification.

- Inter-regional Program for Sumatran Elephant Captive Management Plan: (2016)

- Guidelines for Management of Elephants in Australasian Zoos – Zoo Aquarium Association (2014)
- Guidelines for the veterinary management of elephants in Association zoos, Zoo Aquarium Association Elephant Veterinary Advisory Group (2013)

**Assessment of the Cooperative Conservation Program for
Sumatran elephant (*Elephas maximus sumatranus*) against the
*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999***



The Sumatran elephant, *Elephas maximus sumatranus*, inhabits the Indonesian island of Sumatra. Sumatra is thought to hold some of the most significant Asian Elephant populations outside of India. Yet, within the Asian Elephant's range, Sumatra has experienced one of the most rapid deforestation rates.

The Sumatran Elephant is listed as Critically Endangered (CR). Over 69% of potential Sumatran Elephant habitat has been lost within just one generation (the last 25 years) and the driving forces that are causing the habitat loss are still continuing essentially unchecked.

The Asian elephant program is managed as an inter-regional program including Australasia and Indonesia. Current participants are Australia Zoo, and three Taman Safari Indonesia Zoos: TSI Bogor, TSI Prigen and TSI Bali Safari.

An assessment of the application against the requirements of Regulation 9A.12 of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000 is below.

Regulation

9A.12 EXPORT OR IMPORT FOR CONSERVATION BREEDING OR PROPAGATION

(1) For paragraphs 303FF(1)(c) and (2)(c) of the Act, a program is taken to be an approved cooperative conservation program if the Minister tells a participant in the program in writing that the Minister is satisfied that:

(a) the program's objectives are based on the conservation status and conservation needs of the species of which the specimen is a member: and;

Sumatran elephants are classed as Critically Endangered by the IUCN (2011). This species is listed on Appendix I of CITES.

Due to conversions of forests into human settlement and agricultural areas, many of the Sumatran Elephant populations have come into serious conflicts with human. As a result, many wild elephants have been removed from the wild, or directly killed. In addition to killing related to conflicts, elephants are also targets of illegal killing for their ivory, food, leather and other products.

Although as a species Sumatran Elephants are protected under Indonesia law, 85% of their habitats which are located outside of protected areas, are outside of the protection system and likely to be converted to agricultural and other purposes.

The value of captive populations as a component of the conservation response to species endangerment is recognised by the IUCN Species Survival Commission in their policy statement on captive breeding (IUCN 1987).

The main aim of the inter-regional program for Sumatran elephants is to deliver key conservation advocacy messaging through maintaining a viable and healthy population of Sumatran elephants at participating zoological organisation in Indonesia and Australia.

Key to the inter-regional program for Sumatran Elephants is delivery of conservation benefits to elephants in the wild as well as positive animal welfare outcomes for animals housed in Elephant Conservation Centres. To deliver on this, program participants have constructed the largest Elephant hospital in Indonesia at Way Kambas Elephant Conservation Centre. This centre is located next to Kambas Way National Park where a wild population of Sumatran elephants (and other Sumatran wildlife) exist. Zoos are also assisting with capacity building at Way Kambas Elephant Conservation Centre through staff training and veterinary programs.

This program is a cooperative initiative intended to strengthen the relationship of zoos, government and Elephant Conservation Centres to achieve solid conservation and positive welfare outcomes for Sumatran elephants both ex situ and in situ.

The applicant has provided detail which demonstrates compliance with these requirements.

(b) it is operated in a way that:

(i) Applies best practice to the management of husbandry, genetics, biology and behavioural needs of the species to which the specimen belongs; and

Genetic Management

A register of all Sumatran elephants has been developed and is updated by Taman Safari Indonesia at least every two years. (Two years was considered appropriate since gestation in elephants is 22mths). Studbook updates involve site visits where elephants are microchipped and elephants already microchipped scanned at all known holders of Sumatran elephants in Indonesia. A desktop review, including addition of births and deaths as reported by holders occurs more regularly.

Studbook data is maintained on SPARKS (Single Population Animal Record Keeping System), developed by Species360 (previously known as International Species Information System). Software programs including PMx are used to analyse data and inform decisions with respect to making breeding recommendations and programming breeding. These analytical and data base programs are used world-wide and considered to be current 'best practice' management tools.

Studbook data is closely scrutinised, and reconciliation is completed on an ongoing basis to ensure data completeness and accuracy. Taman Safari staff have undergone studbook training and small population management training by the IUCN Conservation Breeding Specialist Group (CBSG).

Husbandry, Biology and Behavioural Needs

A Strategic Plan (Captive Management Plan) outlines the long-term management strategy for Sumatran elephant. This includes the genetic and demographic strategy taking into account the biological and behavioural needs of elephants. Taman Safari Indonesia has a track record of successfully breeding elephants with 21 births in the past 15 years.

Two guideline documents developed by ZAA and supported by the Inter-regional program for Sumatran elephants provide a well-researched approach to providing for the wellbeing and veterinary care of elephants:

- Guidelines for Management of Elephants in Australasian Zoos – Zoo Aquarium Association (2014)
- Guidelines for the veterinary management of elephants in Association zoos, Zoo Aquarium Association Elephant Veterinary Advisory Group (2013)

The applicant has provided detail which demonstrates compliance with this requirement.

(ii) Is not detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild; and

The inter-regional Sumatran elephant program will not cause detriment to species in the wild. The program is intended to help conserve wild elephant populations. The program has

sufficient elephants, including a large number of potential founders, that wild acquisition is not necessary, excluding rescue if required.

There are a large number of Sumatran elephants in Elephant Conservation Centres. These centres were established by the government to help address human-elephant conflict situations. These centres now represent a conservation resource for the species. The program is working with one of these centres at Way Kambas and has built an elephant hospital there. The program is providing training for staff in care and veterinary treatment of elephants. Zoos may acquire elephants through the conservation centres, therefore there is no need for wild acquisition.

The applicant has provided detail which demonstrates compliance with this requirement.

(c) it is operated with the intent of conserving the species (in the wild or in captivity, or both); and

The main aim of the inter-regional program for Sumatran elephants is to deliver key conservation advocacy messaging through maintaining a viable and healthy population of Sumatran elephants at participating zoological organisation in Indonesia and Australia.

Key to the inter-regional program for Sumatran Elephants is delivery of conservation benefits to elephants in the wild as well as positive animal welfare outcomes for animals housed in Elephant Conservation Centres. To deliver on this, program participants have constructed the largest Elephant hospital in Indonesia at Way Kambas Elephant Conservation Centre. This centre is located next to Kambas Way National Park where a wild population of Sumatran elephants (and other Sumatran wildlife) exist. Zoos are also assisting with capacity building at Way Kambas Elephant Conservation Centre through staff training and veterinary programs.

This program is a cooperative initiative intended to strengthen the relationship of zoos, government and Elephant Conservation Centres to achieve solid conservation and positive welfare outcomes for Sumatran elephants both ex situ and in situ.

The applicant has provided detail which demonstrates compliance with this requirement.

(d) it does not allow a specimen, used in the program, to be used for commercial purposes; and

Specimens imported under an approved CCP are used for conservation breeding purposes, which is an eligible non-commercial purpose under the EPBC Act. The majority of Zoo and Aquarium Association member zoos are not-for-profit organisations, with living collections not being used for commercial purposes.

An Administrative Appeals Tribunal decision in 2006 (in relation to the import of the Asian elephants from Thailand) determined that zoos are not classified as “commercial” under the legislation, even though they charge admission and other fees to visitors that wish to view exhibited animals. Therefore, under the EPBC Act, it is possible for an institution maintaining a CITES I species to charge admission, although the primary purpose of importing the CITES I specimen should be conservation breeding, not exhibition. However, there is also potential for exhibition of CITES I species to generate funds that may be directed towards conservation.

The applicant has provided detail which demonstrates compliance with this requirement.

(e) it takes into account the conservation breeding or propagation needs of each country from which specimens are imported; and

As opportunities arise, transfers occur between regions to support positive welfare outcomes for elephants, i.e. to place in situations that provide enhanced social opportunities, and to ensure viability of populations including maximising potential for retention of genetic diversity within the global population. Any transfer between regions will consider both the specific requirements of individual regions, and impacts on the global population. Transfers will only occur if supported by all relevant stakeholders. There are no zoo-based breeding programs for Sumatran elephants in Europe or America. At this stage the most likely inter-region/ inter-country transfers will be between Indonesia and Australia. Transfers to Australia will be based on a loan agreement, and the Indonesia government will retain ownership of the elephants.

The applicant has provided detail which demonstrates compliance with this requirement.

(f) a specimen is removed from the program only in accordance with the program's objectives; and

Any transfer in or out of the program will ensure there will not be detriment to the sending or receiving herd of elephants and endeavour to ensure positive animal welfare outcomes. In addition, all Sumatran elephants are owned by the Indonesian government, therefore any transfers will need to be approved by the Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry before they can take place.

Transfers to and from Taman Safari Indonesia will be subject to the TSI Animal Transaction Policy. An objective of this policy is to ensure that the welfare, health and well-being of all animals are provided for at the highest possible levels during transfer and following transfer to recipients, including external parties.

Transfers to and from Australia Zoo are subject to the ZAA Animals Transaction Policy and must be in accordance with the Management Committee and Ministry of Forestry.

The applicant has provided detail which demonstrates compliance with this requirement.

(g) a specimen is not moved between institutions within a program, or out of the program, in a way that is detrimental to other conservation programs or activities; and

This program is administered by Sumatran Elephant Inter-regional Program management committee that consists of staff members from Australia Zoo, Taman Safari Indonesia, PKSBI (Indonesian Zoo and Aquarium Association), the Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry and the Indonesian Scientific Authority.

All transfers are subject to the approval by the Inter-regional Sumatran Elephant Program Management Committee, supported by advice from the program administrator and studbook keeper regarding genetic and demographic outcomes that will arise from the transfer. Elephant managers provide advice re temperament of individual elephants and their position within the herd. When making decisions for transfer there is a need to provide for integrity of herd structure, wellbeing of individual elephants and seek to achieve desired genetic and demographic goals.

The Captive Management Plan has been signed off by the management committee. It outlines goals and targets to be delivered the next five year period.

Institutions wishing to participate in the Sumatran Elephant Inter-regional program must express interest to the Inter-regional Sumatran Elephant Management Committee and be members of the relevant Zoo Association in their region. The Zoo and Aquarium Association if based in Australia, or the Indonesia Zoos and Aquariums Association in Indonesia.

The applicant has provided detail which demonstrates compliance with this requirement.

(h) for a live export of a koala, platypus, wombat or Tasmanian devil, or an animal of an eligible listed threatened species, the exporter, the importer and the Department enter into an agreement about the treatment and disposal of the animal and any progeny of the animal.

This Regulation is not applicable in this case.

(2) A participant in a breeding or propagation program may apply to the Minister in writing for a decision under subregulation (1), and must include with the application enough information for the Minister to decide whether the program has taken into account the views of:

(a) authorities in the States, Territories or countries where the relevant species occurs naturally; and

(b) international organisations that are concerned with the conservation status and needs of that species.

(3) For the purpose of deciding whether a program's objectives are based on the conservation status and conservation needs of a species, the Minister may take into account the views of bodies mentioned in paragraphs (2) (a) and (b).

Sub-regulation (2) requirements can be met if the applicant either:

- provides information on how the program has taken into account the views of range states and/or relevant international organisations; or
- clearly states that the views of range states and/or interested international organisations have been taken into account.

The IUCN Asian Elephant Specialist Group (AsESG) is a global network of specialists (both scientists and non-scientists) concerned with the study, monitoring, management, and conservation of Asian elephants (*Elephas maximus*). The overall aim of the AsESG is to promote the long-term conservation of Asia's elephants and, where possible, the recovery of their populations to viable levels.

The IUCN Asian Elephant Specialist Groups has developed a draft position statement on captive Asian elephants. Three needs were outlined:

1. Registration to monitor and support management of captive elephant populations and to help curtail illegal trade in elephants and capture of wild elephants
2. Long-term management of captive Asian Elephant populations that are viable and negate the need for wild collection, as well as developing genetic and demographic management strategies that meets the needs of the region.

3. Guidelines for captive Asian elephant management including standards that address the general needs of elephants in any situation e.g. housing, care, health, social and behavioural requirement.

The inter-regional Sumatran Elephant program is assisting with all three of these needs. Taman Safari, as well as supporting capacity building at Way Kambas Elephant Conservation Centre, has developed a register of Sumatran Elephants through establishing a studbook. Australia Zoo is providing microchips and scanners to support this registration initiative that has been identified as a priority for all Asian Elephants. This project is ongoing with both support from Taman Safari, Australia Zoo and the Ministry of Forestry to ensure the studbook remains current and valuable register of Sumatran elephants to help inform future management decisions.

Australia Zoo has formed strategic partnerships with both Indonesian government and Taman Safari in 2010. Australia Zoo have funded and constructed the largest Elephant Hospital in Indonesia at Way Kambas Elephant Conservation Centre and are now directing support through provision of medicine, equipment maintenance, and veterinary support. Purpose built accommodation has been built for the mahouts and husbandry training and behaviour training is being rolled out.

A memorandum of agreement between Australia Zoo and Taman Safari Indonesia and endorsed by the Indonesian Department of Forestry concerning this collaborative conservation program for Sumatran elephant was initially signed in 2010, and has just been renewed for another five years. This demonstrates range state support for these initiatives and the Inter-regional Sumatran Elephant program.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Proceedings from the International Workshop on the Domesticated Asian Elephants 2001, identified the following recommendations specifically for Sumatran elephants:

Elephant Conservation Centres expand their scope beyond training to include research, education activities, captive breeding and conduct population censuses; develop a Sumatran elephant registration system (studbook system) and establish a trust fund to become self-supporting.

Additionally, to protect elephant habitats, (national parks, protected forest etc.); develop conservation corridors linking elephant habitats and develop census methods that are suitable for the conditions in Sumatra. Human-elephant conflict resolution was also identified as priority including facilitated resolution, education as well as funding to support resolution.



Ref: 16/010865

s47F

Australia Zoo
1638 Steve Irwin Way
BEERWAH QLD 4519

Dear s47F

I refer to the application received on 16 September 2016 requesting approval of a cooperative conservation program for Sumatran elephant (*Elephas maximus sumatrensis*) under section 303FF of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (the EPBC Act). I am pleased to advise that the program has been approved.

The approval of this program is for a period of five years from the date of this letter, with renewal subject to a review to establish whether the program is still operational and continues to meet the requirements of the EPBC Act.

The approval of this cooperative conservation program means that an import or export permit may be issued for the purpose of conservation breeding to institutions enlisted in the program. The proposed export or import must be in accordance with the aims and objectives of the program and meet the requirements of the legislation. Permit applications will be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact s22 by telephone on s22 or by email s22

Yours sincerely

s22

A/g Director
Wildlife Trade Assessments

16 May 2017

cc: s47F Zoo and Aquarium Association



Note: PDF may contain fields not relevant to your application. These fields will appear blank or unchecked. Please disregard these fields.

Wildlife Trade Permit Application

Permit Details

Have you previously had a Wildlife Trade Permit?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
What would you like to do with your proposed shipment?	import
What type of permit or certificate would you like?	certificates
What is the purpose of your proposed shipment?	conservation-breeding-or-propagation
Would you like a Single Use Permit or a Multiple Consignment Authority?	single-use
For how long do you want your permit?	six-months
Do you have an overseas multiple use authority?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
How many Specimen Export Records do you require?	
How many Import Notification Forms do you require?	
Permit not to be issued before	

Applicant's Details

Contact

Title	s47F
First name	
Last name	
Phone	
Mobile	
Fax	
Email	s47F
Primary address	Australia
Address	

Organisation

Organisation name	Australia Zoo Pty Ltd
Organisation type	applicant
Business name	
ABN	
ACN	124586910
International organisation Id	
Business address	1638 Steve Irwin Way, Beerwah, 4519, QLD, Australia
Postal address	
Main Phone number	07 54362000
Fax	
Primary email address	info@australianzoo.com.au
Secondary email address	

Submitted By

Title	s47F
First name	
Last name	
Phone	
Mobile	
Fax	
Email	s47F
Primary address	Australia
Address	

Nominated Postal address

Nominated Address	1638 Steve Irwin Way, Beerwah, 4519, QLD, Australia
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Note: PDF may contain fields not relevant to your application. These fields will appear blank or un-checked. Please disregard these fields.

Overseas Importer/Exporter Details

Contact	
Title	s47F
First name	s47F
Last name	s47F
Phone	s47F
Mobile	s47F
Fax	s47F
Email	s47F
Primary address	s47F
Address	
Organisation	
Organisation name	Taman Safar Indonesia
Organisation type	
Business name	
ABN	
ACN	
International organisation Id	not supported
Business address	Jalan Raya Puncak No 601, Cisarua Bogor, Barat, Jawa, Indonesia
Postal address	Taman sarar Indonesia II, Desa Jat arjo, Kecamatan Prigen, Tmur, Kabupaten Pasuruhan Jawa, Indonesia
Main Phone number	s47F
Fax	s47F
Primary email address	s47F
Secondary email address	s47F
Have overseas permits been issued for the proposed shipment?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Permit Details	
Permit Number	s47G(1)(a)
Date of Issue	12/08/2019
Valid To	
Country	Indonesia



Note: PDF may contain fields not relevant to your application. These fields will appear blank or unchecked. Please disregard these fields.

Specimen Details - 1	
Product type	Live
Is the specimen a live animal?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Is the specimen a live mammal, reptile, amphibian or bird?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Has a facility assessment been conducted?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Sex of the specimen	female
Quantity	2
Unit of measure	Number of specimens
Further information	s47G(1)(a) and/or s47G(1)(a) (this animal has 2 chicks); s47G(1)(a) live animal
Product description	

Species Details - 1	
Species Name	Elephas maximus - Asian Elephant
Source code	C - Specimens that were bred in captivity
CITES appendix	Appendix I
Was your specimen imported in accordance with a CITES import permit issued by Australia?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Australian CITES import permit number	
Justification why an Australian CITES import permit was not issued	

Overseas Permit Details	
Permit number	s47G(1)(a)
Date of issue	12/08/2019
Country	Indonesia
Is this a re-export certificate?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Country of Origin Permit Details	
Permit number	s47G(1)(a)
Date of issue	12/08/2019
Country	Indonesia

Specimen Details - 2	
Product type	Live
Is the specimen a live animal?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Is the specimen a live mammal, reptile, amphibian or bird?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Has a facility assessment been conducted?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Sex of the specimen	female
Quantity	2
Unit of measure	Number of specimens
Further information	s47G(1)(a) and/or s47G(1)(a) (this animal has 2 chicks) live animal
Product description	

Species Details - 1	
Species Name	Elephas maximus - Asian Elephant
Source code	F - Born in captivity but is not captive bred
CITES appendix	Appendix I
Was your specimen imported in accordance with a CITES import permit issued by Australia?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Australian CITES import permit number	
Justification why an Australian CITES import permit was not issued	

Overseas Permit Details	
Permit number	s47G(1)(a)
Date of issue	12/08/2019
Country	Indonesia
Is this a re-export certificate?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Country of Origin Permit Details	
Permit number	s47G(1)(a)
Date of issue	12/08/2019
Country	Indonesia



Note: PDF may contain fields not relevant to your application. These fields will appear blank or unchecked. Please disregard these fields.

Supporting Information - Fees		
Are you exempt from fees?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Indicate why you are exempt from application fees		
Supporting Information - Conservation		
Is the specimen(s) required for conservation breeding or propagation by the exporting country?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Provide information demonstrating that the exporting country does not require the specimen(s) for conservation breeding	this export is in coordination of the Indonesian captive breeding program and as such is recommended by that studbook keeper (see previously granted CITES)	
Is a Cooperative Conservation Program approved by the Department in place for the proposed specimen(s)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Name of approved Cooperative Conservation Program	CCC for Sumatran elephants	
Supporting Information - Common		
Have you previously received a wildlife trade import/export permit for a specimen of the same taxon?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Provide details of previous wildlife trade import/export permit(s)?		
Is the Specimen from a captive bred animal or an artificially propagated plant?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Provide justification as to why the specimen is not from a captive bred animal(s) or artificially propagated plant(s)		
Is the specimen from a threatened species (excluding the conservation Dependant category) under section 178 of the EPBC Act?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Has a recovery plan been prepared for this species?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Provide evidence that the proposed export is not inconsistent with a recovery plan		
Do you wish to export a live koala, platypus, wombat, Tasmanian devil or a threatened species under section 178 of EPBC Act?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Is there an Ambassador Agreement currently in place for the specimen to be exported?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Date Ambassador Agreement came into effect (date signed by the Department)		
Are the exporting and importing institutions willing to enter into an Ambassador Agreement?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Do you require Personal Baggage Permits to re-export the specimens in this application?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No



Note: PDF may contain fields not relevant to your application. These fields will appear blank or unchecked. Please disregard these fields.

Supporting Information - Declaration	
Have you been convicted of any of the following offences ..etc..	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Declaration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Attachment	
Document Type	Legal source
File Name	taxon reports for 4 e e.pdf
Document Type	Previous CITES permits
File Name	Australian CITES.pdf
Document Type	Other approvals or permits
File Name	Aust Import Permit.pdf
Document Type	OS CITES (re)export permits
File Name	ndones anCITES.PNG

BLB16-00052 | Local ID: A90013

Individual		Sumatran elephant	Critically Endangered (CR)	Elephas maximus sumatranus
Date in	Acquisition - Vendor/Local ID	Phy Own Reported By	Disposition - Recipient/Local ID	Phy Own Date out
1/Dec/2009	Birth/Hatch	In In PASURUAN / A90013	-	-
<u>Sex/Contraception</u>	Female / -	<u>Birth Type</u>	Captive Birth/Hatch	
<u>Hybrid Status</u>	Not a hybrid	<u>Birth Location</u>	PT Taman Safari Indonesia II Prigen	
<u>Enclosure</u>	PT Taman Safari Indonesia II Prigen	<u>Birth Date/Age</u>	1/Dec/2009 / 9Y,0M,14D	
<u>Rearing</u>	-	<u>House Name</u>	[CHRISTINA/PASURUAN]	
<u>Dam</u>	[GAN: BLB16-00051 PASURUAN / 89013]	<u>Local ID</u>	[A90013/PASURUAN]	
<u>Sire</u>	[Wild / PASURUAN]	<u>Transponder</u>	s47G(1)(a) Cervical area (neck)/Left]/PASURUAN]	

FOI 200505
Document 4a

BLB16-00054 | Local ID: B40016

Individual		Sumatran elephant	Critically Endangered (CR)	Elephas maximus sumatranus
Date in	Acquisition - Vendor/Local ID	Phy Own Reported By	Disposition - Recipient/Local ID	Phy Own Date out
6/Nov/2014	Birth/Hatch	In In PASURUAN / B40016	-	-
<u>Sex/Contraception</u>	Female / -	<u>Birth Type</u>	Captive Birth/Hatch	
<u>Hybrid Status</u>	Not a hybrid	<u>Birth Location</u>	PT Taman Safari Indonesia II Prigen	
<u>Enclosure</u>	PT Taman Safari Indonesia II Prigen	<u>Birth Date/Age</u>	6/Nov/2014 / 4Y,1M,9D	
<u>Rearing</u>	-	<u>House Name</u>	[Rafflesia/PASURUAN]	
<u>Dam</u>	[GAN: BLB16-00053 PASURUAN / 93015]	<u>Local ID</u>	[B40016/PASURUAN]	
<u>Sire</u>	[GAN: BLB16-00046 PASURUAN / 62005]	<u>Transponder</u>	s47G(1)(a) Cervical area (neck)/Left]/PASURUAN]	

BLB18-00201 | Local ID: 99002

Individual		Sumatran elephant	Critically Endangered (CR)	Elephas maximus sumatranus
Date in	Acquisition - Vendor/Local ID	Phy Own Reported By	Disposition - Recipient/Local ID	Phy Own Date out
23/Jun/1999	Birth/Hatch	In In PASURUAN / 99002	-	-
<u>Sex/Contraception</u>	Female / -	<u>Birth Type</u>	Captive Birth/Hatch	
<u>Hybrid Status</u>	Not a hybrid	<u>Birth Location</u>	PT Taman Safari Indonesia II Prigen	
<u>Enclosure</u>	PT Taman Safari Indonesia II Prigen	<u>Birth Date/Age</u>	23/Jun/1999 / 19Y,5M,22D	
<u>Rearing</u>	-	<u>House Name</u>	[Megawati/PASURUAN]	
<u>Dam</u>	[GAN: BLB18-00200 PASURUAN / 30001]	<u>Local ID</u>	[99002/PASURUAN]	
<u>Sire</u>	[Wild / PASURUAN]	<u>Transponder</u>	s47G(1)(a) Cervical area (neck)/Left]/PASURUAN]	

BLB16-00047 | Local ID: A10014

Individual		Sumatran elephant	Critically Endangered (CR)	Elephas maximus sumatranus
Date in	Acquisition - Vendor/Local ID	Phy Own Reported By	Disposition - Recipient/Local ID	Phy Own Date out
21/May/2001	Birth/Hatch	In In PASURUAN / A10014	-	-
<u>Sex/Contraception</u>	Female / -	<u>Birth Type</u>	Captive Birth/Hatch	
<u>Hybrid Status</u>	Not a hybrid	<u>Birth Location</u>	PT Taman Safari Indonesia II Prigen	
<u>Enclosure</u>	PT Taman Safari Indonesia II Prigen	<u>Birth Date/Age</u>	21/May/2001 / 17Y,6M,24D	
<u>Rearing</u>	-	<u>House Name</u>	[WIDYA/PASURUAN]	
<u>Dam</u>	[GAN: BLB16-00045 PASURUAN / 700003]	<u>Local ID</u>	[A10014/PASURUAN]	
<u>Sire</u>	[GAN: BLB16-00046 PASURUAN / 62005]	<u>Transponder</u>	s47G(1)(a) Cervical area (neck)/Left]/PASURUAN]	



National Tourism Site
Indonesian Center for Reproduction of Endangered Wildlife
TAMAN SAFARI INDONESIA II
Jatiarjo - Prigen - Pasuruan - Jawa Timur - Indonesia
Telp. (0343) 7735000 (Hunting), Fax. (0343) 7750555, 881001.
Email: safari2@tamansafari.com. Website: www.tamansafari2.com

5th November 2018

Mr Wesley Mannion
Director
Australia Zoo
Steve Irwin Way, Beerwah,
Qld 4519, Australia

Dear Mr Mannion,

In accordance with the MOA between Taman Safari Indonesia and Australia Zoo, supported and endorsed by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, dated 18th September 2010, regarding the Collaborative Conservation Programme for Sumatran Elephants I am writing to inform you of the following:

After review of the current studbook, I have considered very carefully the elephants best to be placed into the Sumatran Elephant Programme ex-situ group to be held at Australia Zoo, from those animals available within the studbook. This group will play an important strategic role for the Programme.

To that end I make the following recommendations for specimen transfers during the period July 2018 to June 2019:

Transfer from Prigen (TSI2) to Australia Zoo the following four individuals:

Local ID#99002, Megawati, DOB: 23/06/99, Transponder #
Local ID#A10014, Widya, DOB: 21/05/2001, Transponder #
Local ID#A90013, Christina, DOB: 01/12/2009, Transponder #
Local ID#B40016, Raflesia, DOB: 06/11/2014, transponder#

s47G(1)(a)

My advice is that we allow this group to settle after transfer, sending the 2 bulls listed in the MOA for transfer in the period July 2020 to June 2021. At this stage we will be able to send older bulls for successful breeding of the females (this will be covered in a Programme recommendation for breeding at the time).

Sincerely,

s47F

Veterinary Taman Safari Indonesia II
Regional Studbook Keeper Sumatran Elephants

Facility assessment : Australia Zoo for the import of 0.4.0 Sumatran Elephants

: 1.Facility

- a) A diagram/map and images of the facility showing its location, features, fence lines, and dimensions of the area

The elephants have access to two areas: a daytime exhibit area and an over-night facility. Photographs to be provided at a later date.

- b) A description of the barrier arrangements for the facility including the type of barrier (for example, fencing, moat etc), material used in the construction of the barrier and its dimensions (height, depth etc). Please provide detail of the arrangements to protect the animal(s) from unauthorised people and other animals.

Whilst the animals are within the Day area their handlers will always accompany them. The Day area has a perimeter comprised of steel pipe and wire cable perimeter fence with an internal electric fence to keep the elephants back from the exterior perimeter fence.

The night area comprises a large steel and concrete core-filled block-work lockable barn, an all-weather yard that can be divided into 2 separate areas, a large bush area. The total night area usable space to the elephants totals 46,727.56 sqm (11.6 acres).

The elephant night area is located within Australia Zoo's secure perimeter. Australia Zoo has 24/7 Security patrols. The night area is a minimum 300m from the perimeter boundary fence-line with a large dam and an array of buildings occupying the space between.

The night area perimeter barrier is a bore-casing post and cable fence. The bore casing posts are concrete core filled 4.2m long concreted in to a depth of 1.8m with the above ground height of the posts at 2.4m. The 16mm diameter cables placed at 400mm, 900mm, 1400mm, 1900mm, and 2400mm. Internally offset at about 150mm from the post and cable fence are three 3mm stainless steel cable electrified wires at 500mm, 750mm and 1200mm to keep the elephants back from the main perimeter 16mm cable barrier.

- c) Photographs of the completed facility/enclosure showing all aspects and features.

- d) A diagram, description and images of shelters (including night quarters) provided for the animal(s) including dimensions, construction materials, ventilation and design. The elephants have a large steel and concrete core-filled block-work lockable 36m (L) x 14.2m(W) x 9m(H) barn. The barn has an internal vertical bollard fence perimeter. The barn is divided into 3 areas: a 16m x 10.1m sand-stall sleeping area and two 7.1m x 10.1m brushed-concrete floored stalls set up for feeding and enrichment. The sand-stall has 1m of sand subfloor surface with mounds piled up on top to a height of about 1m above the surface. The sand-stall is natural draining. The brushed-concrete floor feeding/enrichment stalls can be hosed off into x4 drainage pits. The wastewater is then piped to a holding chamber with a macerator pump and onto sewer. Each stall has a 4m x 3m entry door, and there is a 500mm gap at the

top of the barn providing excellent airflow/ventilation. The elephants have x4 banks of 4 black heat radiant heaters (x1 each feeding/enrichment stall and x2 in the sand-stall sleeping area) to provide the animals with the opportunity of heat throughout the cooler months.

e) A description of the flooring/surfaces of the facility and shelters (for example, beaten earth, grass, concrete etc).

The elephants have a mix of beaten earth, grassed areas, sand areas, an all weather 'crusher dust, area, concrete areas (2 stalls in barn + small area in day yard) a large sleeping deep-litter sand stall.

f) A description of facilities provided for the behavioural needs of the animal (for example, climbing, perching, swimming etc).

The elephants have a large bush area for natural browsing and grazing, multi sandpit play areas, a large pool in the day area for bathing and a large dam near the night area for 'managed' bathing (i.e. they will be given access to this with their trainers present), numerous tree root ball, large logs for rubbing/playing etc.. and a variety of feeders to promote natural behaviour whilst feeding.

g) A description of any vegetation (for example, trees) provided in the facility.

Both the day and night areas have many large trees and bushes providing both shade, and wind breaks. The day area also has a natural plant filtration system along one side (the plants protected by simple electric fencing).

h) A description of the weather conditions of the area (for example, average and extreme temperatures, humidity etc), and a description of any heating/cooling that will be provided for the welfare of the animal(s).

Average maximum summer temperatures for Beerwah are 29C, with average summer minimums at 20C. This drops to average winter maximums of 21C with average winter minimums at 9C. In years of extreme temperatures summer maximum of 37C and summer minimum of 24C and winter maximums of 17C and 6C have been recorded. Humidity averages between 54-74%.

The elephants are transferring from Prigen in East Java where the climate profile is similar.

Elephants naturally cool themselves by accessing pools and seeking out shade both of which are provided for in the day area. The night area is open and the barn is a large high spacious building with excellent ventilation providing relief from any high temps. The elephants will have access to water for throwing over themselves should they wish to cool down over night.

During the cooler months the daytime temperatures are not a concern but at night the elephants will have access to opportunistic radiated heating units inside the barn. They will also have deep litter sand area near the heaters to ensure the opportunity for comfortable sleeping.

i) A description of the number of individual animals that will be housed in each enclosure. Please detail the arrangements and facilities for separating and removing individuals from the enclosure.

The facilities will initially house 4 female elephants. The 4 elephants will remain as a single group. If it became necessary to separate the animals there is flexibility within the design to achieve this. The animals will be managed in a hands-on program and moving/removing the animals can be effected immediately at any time necessary.

j) A description of any other species that will be housed in the facility, the type of species and the number of each species? **NONE**

2. Food and water

Diet and feeding behaviour

Elephants are generalist feeders and consume a large variety of plant parts and species, ranging from grasses to trees. As they obtain food using the trunk they have a range from ground level to high up in trees and can also knock over small trees and bushes.

There is seasonal variation in diet with animals eating more grasses and herbs in the rainy season and more woody plants in the dry season. Grass tends to have lower levels of protein in the dry season and wild elephants feeding solely on grasses may suffer nutritionally (Sukumar 1992), thus elephants require a mix of grass and browse. Elephants also visit mineral licks where the animals excavate pits and even caves with their tusks. A good summary of elephant nutrition is given by Dierenfeld (1994). Most plants eaten by elephants are low in chemical defences. Elephants do eat barks that are high in tannins and species that contain significant amounts of latex (Sukumar 1992). Detoxification probably takes place if only small amounts of a poisonous plant were eaten and it is possible that elephants employ this strategy. A condition of flaccid trunk paralysis noted in elephants in the southern shore area of Lake Kariba may have been caused by plant intoxication (Kock 1998). It is thought that these elephants consumed a non-indigenous plant species that had been introduced to the region.

Daily food intake

A wild elephant consumes about 4-8% of its body weight per day; a mature bull requires about 300-400 kg (75 kg dry weight) per day and a mature cow 175 kg (42 kg dry weight) or more (Sukumar 1991; Estes 1991). Elephants may spend 16 hours a day feeding.

As per the recommendations of the ZAA Guidelines for the Veterinary Management of Elephants nutritional advice Australia Zoo will provide our elephants with a diet primarily based upon grass hay and a variety of browse supplemented with Lucerne, concentrate pellets and a variety of vegetables and fruit.

Australia Zoo already has several current suppliers who supply and deliver a variety of hay, Lucerne and concentrate pellet types across the course of a year. These suppliers have the capacity to increase supply to the levels required to include our new elephants. Australia Zoo has a team of keepers dedicated to the collection of browse from approved external sites for a variety of Zoo animals the time resource for this task will be increased to incorporate collection for our new elephants. Additionally Australia Zoo has it's own plantations within and outside of the Zoo grounds.

Daily water requirements

Elephants require access to water for drinking and bathing. An adult elephant normally drinks up to 100 litres at a time and between 130 and 230 litres per day. In arid areas, elephants may go for several days without drinking (Eltringham 1982).

Australia Zoo's elephants have self-filling drinkers in all areas they access. The water is supplied from dedicated rainwater tanks or town supply.

3. Management

a) All faecal and left over food waste will be removed throughout the day. All food areas will be thoroughly brushed & scrubbed or raked (depending upon surface type) throughout the day. All waste removed will be taken to the Zoo's composting waste area. All liquid waste in the Elephant Barn night area enters a pump and chamber system through to a sewer outlet.

b) As per normal Zoo protocol for all animals in the collection daily records pertaining to all aspects of elephant's are recorded in a diary and relevant health/welfare matters transferred to the ZIMs electronic system.

4. Staffing

a) s47F has over 29 years experience of working with both bull & cow elephants in both 'Hands on' and 'protected contact' animal management programs across several Zoos. Perth Zoo, Auckland Zoo, Melbourne Zoo, Thailand s47F has worked as an elephant Consultant to several Zoos within Australasia/NZ/SE Asia. s47F was a Founding Member and Director of Behavioural Training with the Australian NGO, Human Elephant Learning Programs. H-ELP worked in projects in Nepal, India and Thailand to improve the lives of working elephants. Additionally s47F has extensive experience with a range of large hoof-stock animals.

s47F has 15 years experience working with both bull and cow elephants in both 'Hands on' and 'protected contact' animal management programs across several Zoos: Auckland Zoo, Whipsnade Zoo (UK), Melbourne Zoo, Thailand. s47F has extensive experience with a range of large hoof-stock animals.

s47F has extensive equine experience and has been working with a range of large exotic hoof-stock animals for the past 8 years.

s47F has 25 years experience working with large hoof-stock in Wellington Zoo, and Melbourne Zoo.

All of the above staff have attended the recent ZAA Australasian Elephant Workshop hosted by TWPZ, Dubbo.

s47F has 17 years experience working in Australian Zoos providing veterinary care and management for a wide range of exotic and native captive animal species. This experience includes four years in the veterinary team at Zoos Victoria managing many ungulate species including Asian elephants, white rhinoceros, giraffe, zebra, common hippopotamus, pygmy hippopotamus, Brazilian and Malayan tapir, camels and various large and small exotic bovid species. Relevant elephant experience includes extensive foot care, intensive neonatal care, and implementation of a broad range of preventative and diagnostic medicine procedures. From 2003 through to 2016 s47F worked as the senior veterinarian at several zoological institutions including Cairns Wildlife Safari Reserve and Mogo Zoo; species under veterinary care and management at these institutions included

common hippopotamus, pygmy hippopotamus, white rhinoceros, giraffe, zebra, Brazilian tapir and various exotic bovid species. s47F has been employed as the senior veterinarian managing the animal collection at Australia Zoo since October 2016, and this has included the veterinary care and management of various large ungulate species including white rhinoceros, giraffe, zebra and camels.

Australia Zoo Consultant vet s47F has extensive experience working with a range of large animals including elephants.

"I am satisfied that **Australia Zoo** is suitably equipped to manage, confine and care for **four (4) of Sumatran Elephants** including meeting the behavioural and biological needs of the animal(s)."



Australia Zoo

s22

From: s47F
Sent: Friday, 24 August 2018 11:42 AM
To: s22
Subject: FW: Elephant facility [SEC=UNCLASSIFIED]
Attachments: AZ - ELEPHANT FENCE.pdf; ELEPHANT POOL.pdf; AZ - ELEPHANT EXHIBIT PLAN.pdf; ELEPHANT OFF DISPLAY SETOUT.pdf

Hi s22

Here are the details on the exhibit area for the eles. I will attempt to also resend photos shortly. This area is the same area we previously held eles (the Bullens animals).

The Hardstand area in the photos is the 'yard one and yard two' on the plan sent for off display and attached again here.

thanks

s22

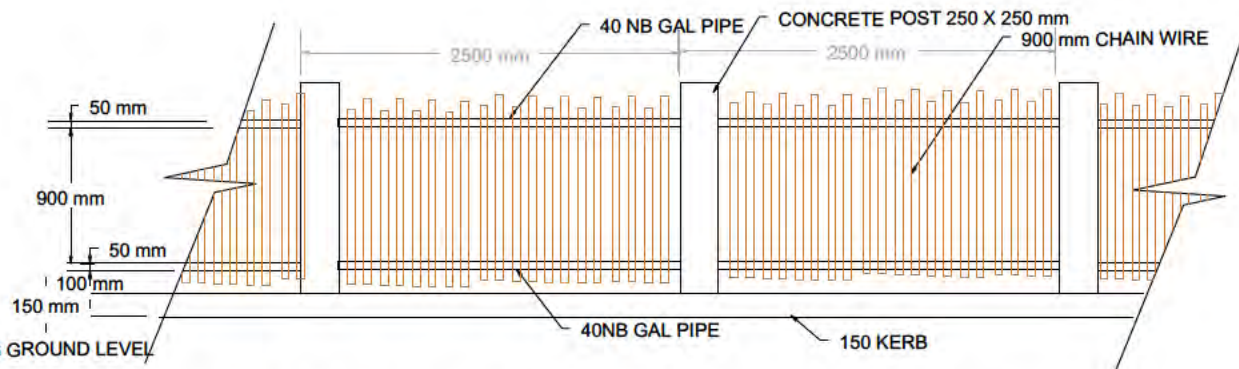
Thanks for your help.....

s47F

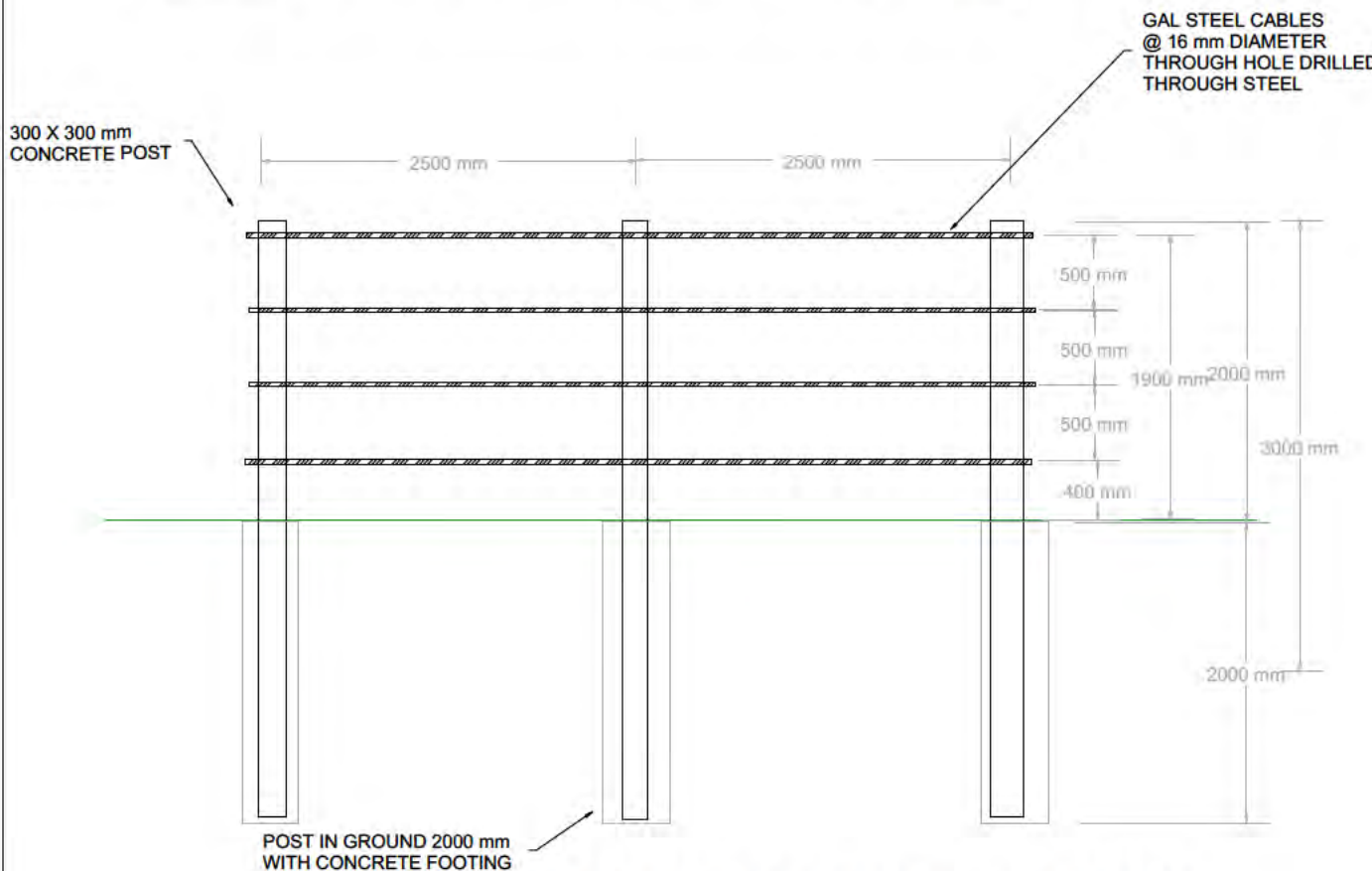
Australia Zoo



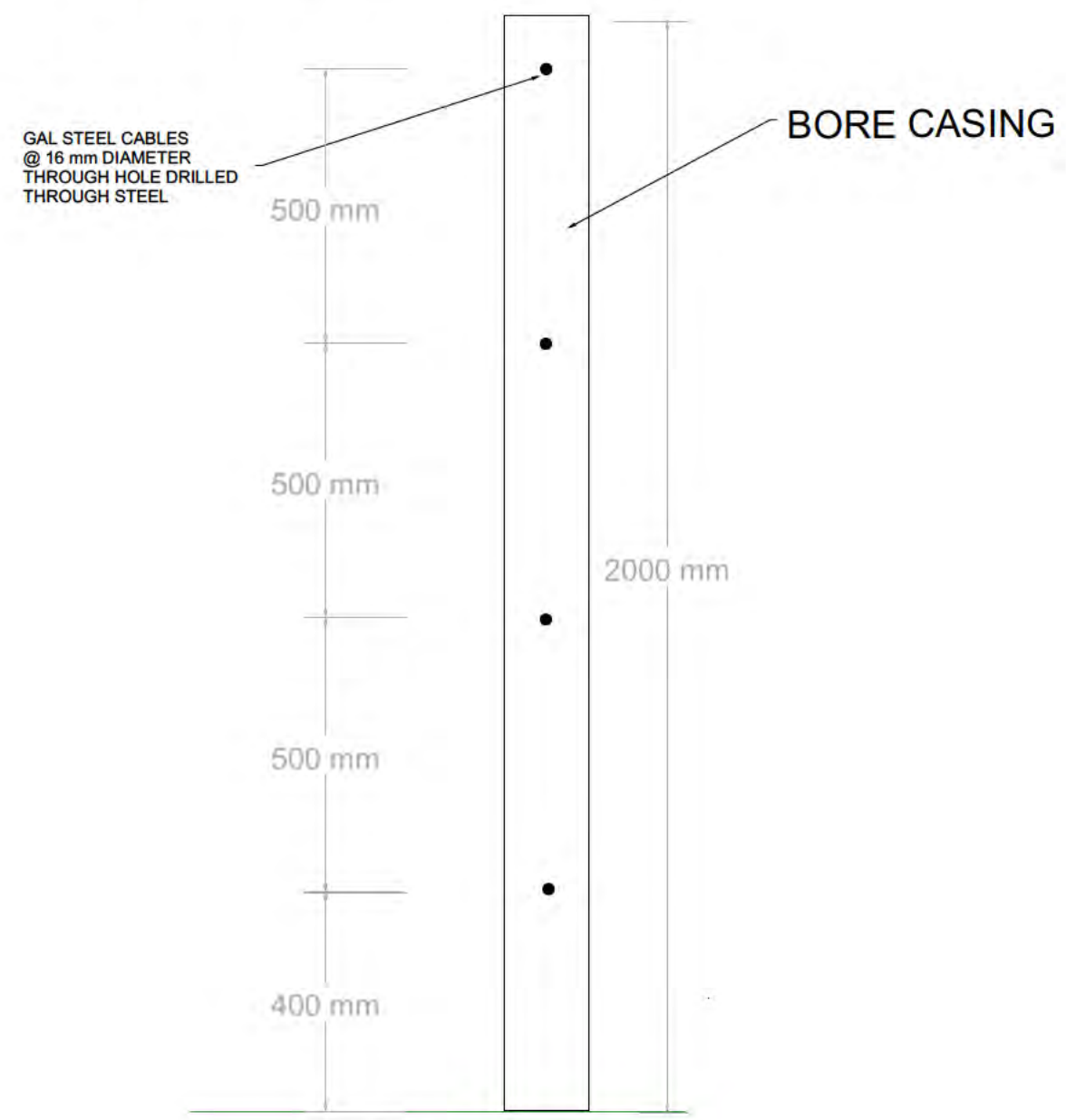
ELEPHANT FENCES PROFILE



PEOPLE BARRIER FENCE



ELEPHANT BARRIER FENCE



POST DETAIL



PROJECT:

ELEPHANTS

PLAN TITLE:

ELEPHANTS ON DISPLAY FENCE DETAILS

REVISIONS AND NOTES:

DRAWING NUMBER:

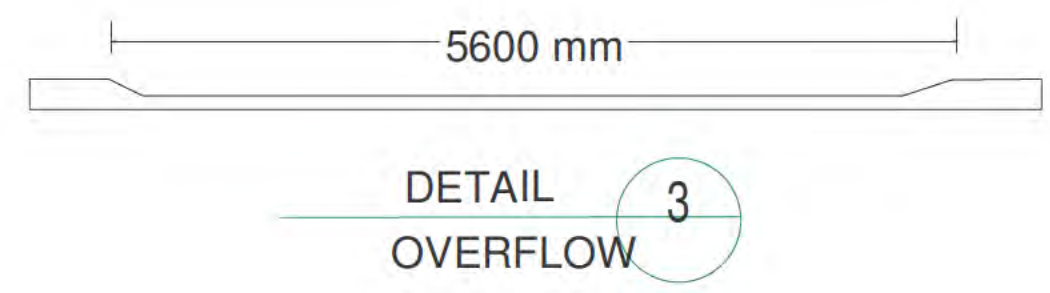
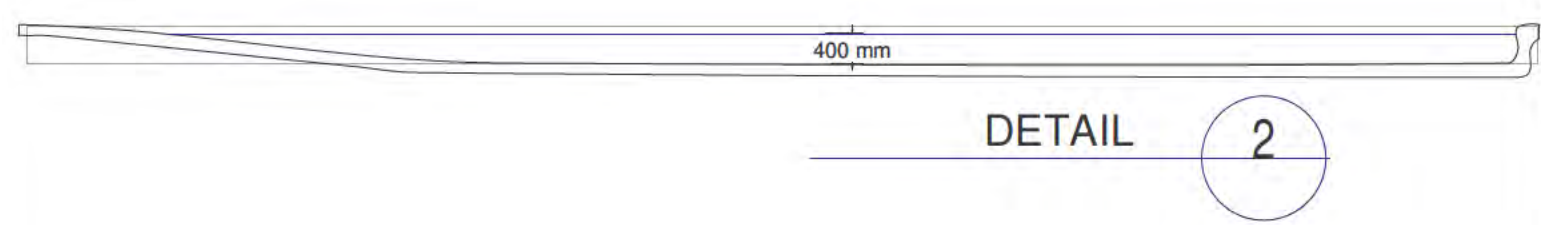
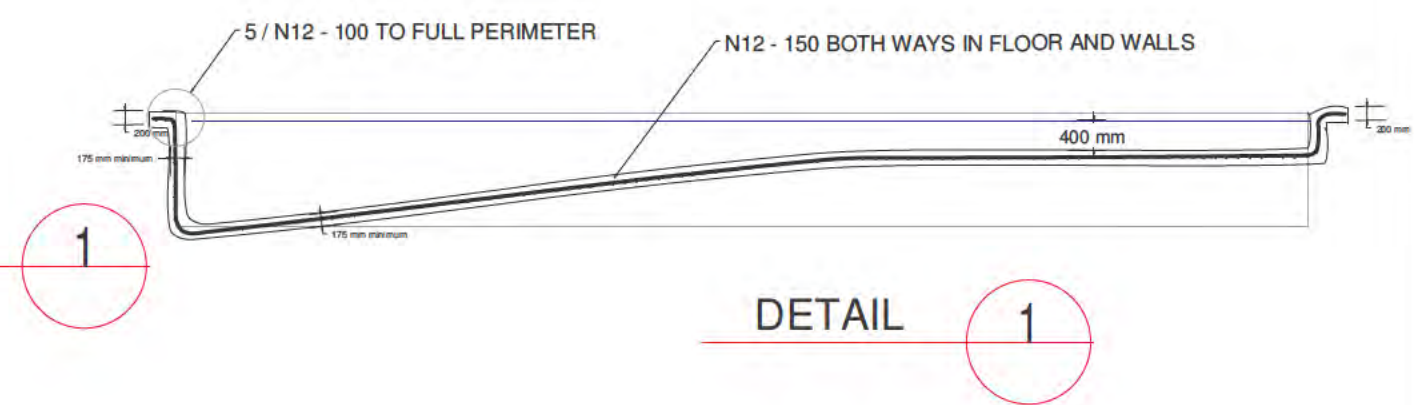
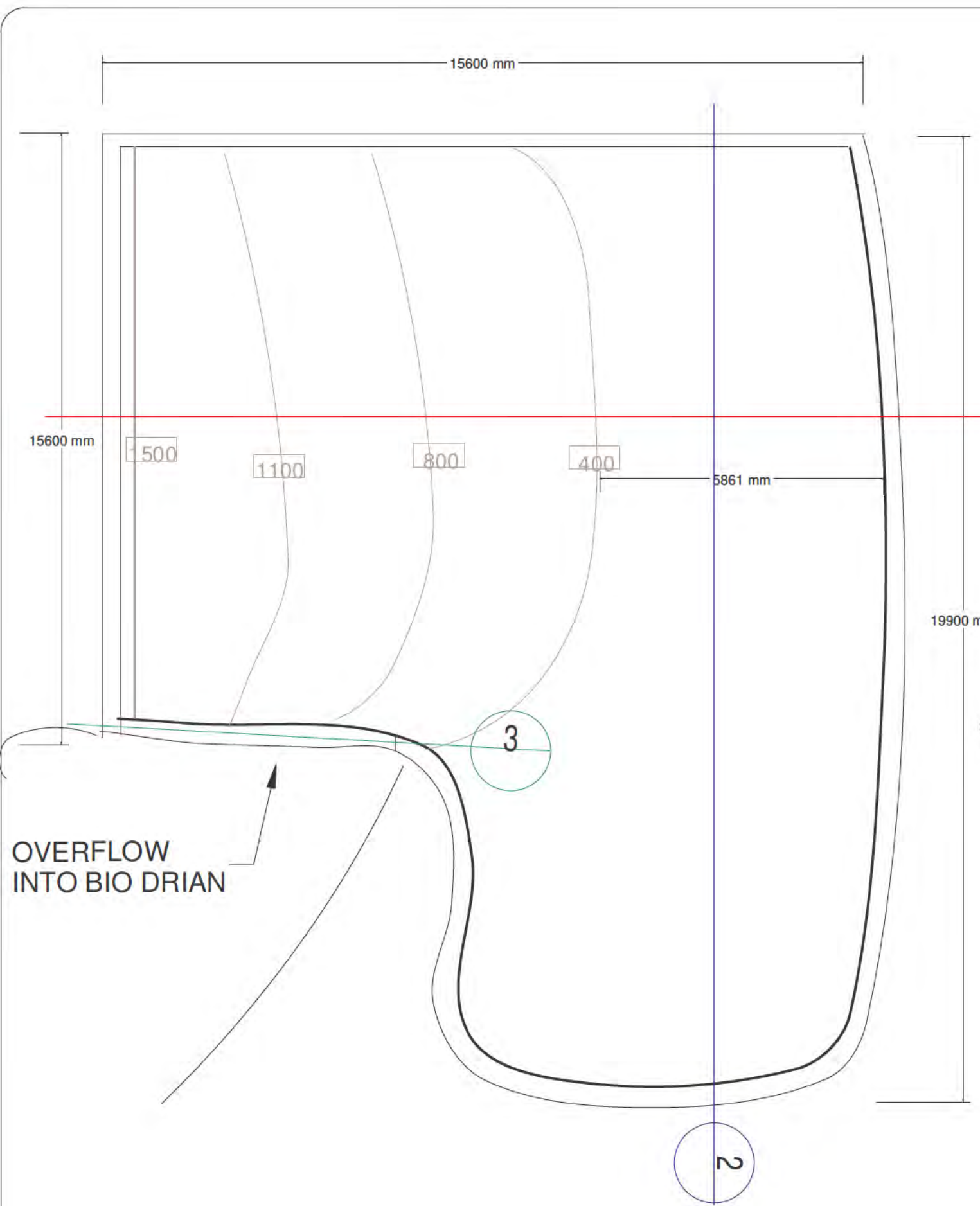
DATE:

SCALE:

DESIGNED BY:


DRAWN BY:

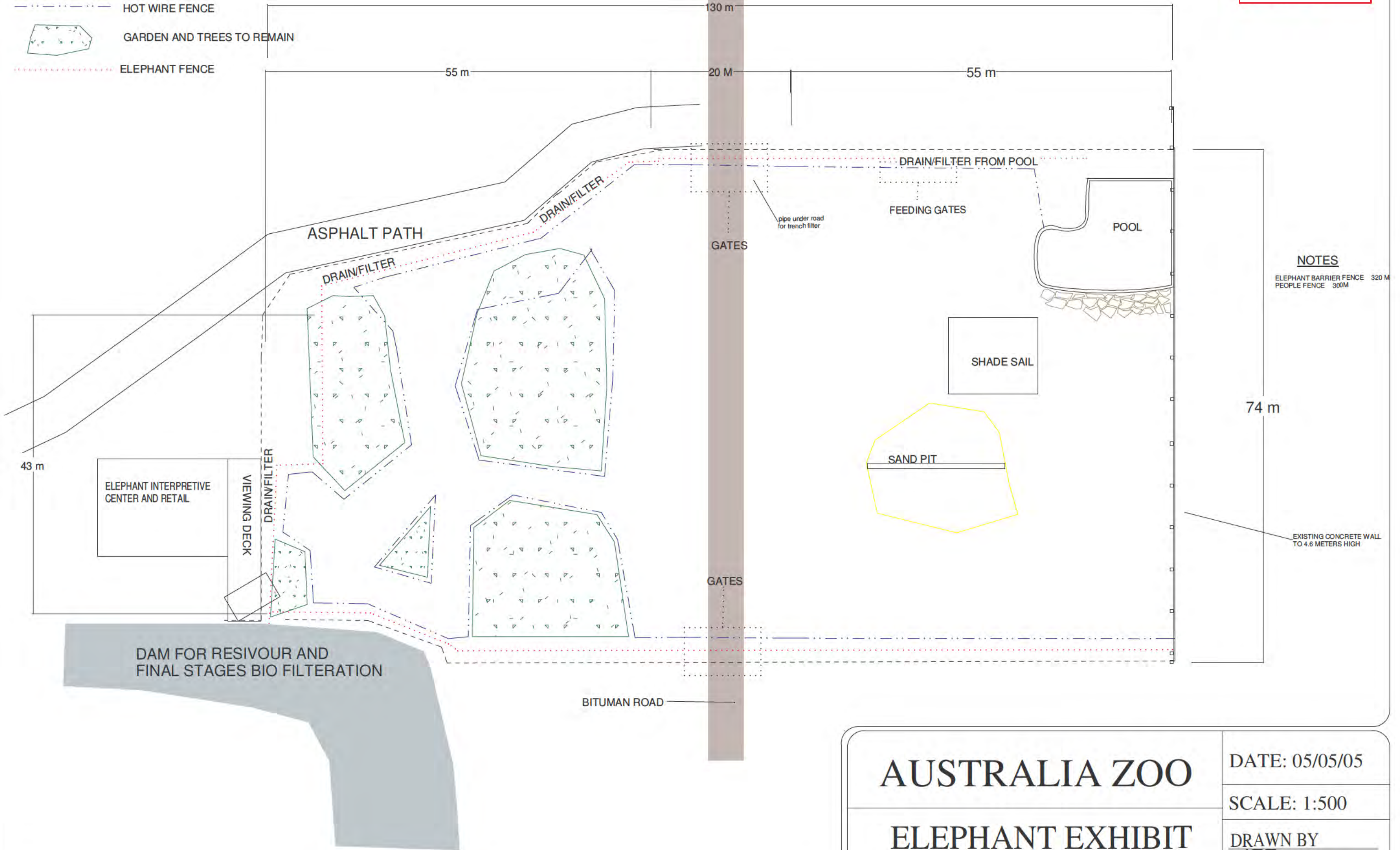
s47F



AUSTRALIA ZOO	DATE: 21/11/05
	SCALE: 1:100
ELEPHANT POOL	DRAWN BY s47F

KEY

- PEOPLE BARRIER FENCE
- - - HOT WIRE FENCE
-  GARDEN AND TREES TO REMAIN
- ELEPHANT FENCE



NOTES

ELEPHANT BARRIER FENCE 320 M
PEOPLE FENCE 300M

EXISTING CONCRETE WALL
TO 4.6 METERS HIGH

AUSTRALIA ZOO

**ELEPHANT EXHIBIT
PLAN .2**

DATE: 05/05/05

SCALE: 1:500

DRAWN BY
s47F



PROJECT:
ELEPHANTS

PLAN TITLE:
**ELEPHANTS
OFF DISPLAY
SET OUT OVER VIEW**

REVISIONS AND NOTES:

DRAWING NUMBER:
DATE: 6/6/2018
SCALE:

DESIGNED BY:
DRAWN BY:
s47F

s22

From: s47F
Sent: Thursday, 30 August 2018 7:47 AM
To: s22
Cc: s47F
Subject: RE: Elephant facility [SEC=UNCLASSIFIED]
Attachments: AZ - ELEPHANT FENCE.pdf

Hi s22

Please see below

s47F

Australia Zoo

From: s22
Sent: Monday, 27 August 2018 10:45 AM
To: s47F
Subject: RE: Elephant facility [SEC=UNCLASSIFIED]

Thanks s47F

A few more questions for you.

I still need the name of the exporter (a person) for the permit application. – you mentioned you had this – s47F

- Will the elephants be confined to the barn overnight, or allowed to choose between the barn and the large off exhibit area? It is the intention for the elephants to have access to the 2 yards (hardstand areas) and the barn of an evening unless required by veterinary instruction at any points. There are two large yards so we can separate animals further when unattended if required.
- What is the substrate of the hardstand areas, and what are they used for? The 'hardstand areas' are simply all weather areas/higher use areas that the animals have access too over night. These adjoin a large bush area that the elephants will have access too under supervision. The upper substrate is a fine 'crusher dust' substrate very good drainage but soft on feet. Providing some harder surface for nail wear etc as well. (my terminology on the photo probably confused the description).
- In the facility answers you have stated that there are multi sandpit play areas. Can you tell me more about these, e.g. where are they, how many are there etc These will vary as required (and the seasons). There will be dirt, sand, mud wallows. It was a generic description. We have no set number and if required we would place multiple areas of different substrates depending on preferences of individuals.
- The day exhibit fence (from the plans) only seems to be 2m high. Is this correct? You have included a photo labelled 'fence detail in ha ha drain'. Can you tell me more about this? E.g. what is it, a dry moat type arrangement? If so, please tell me the depth etc. – see attached drawing top left – the electric is on the inner area of the enclosure as a hold back from the primary perimeter barrier.
- Why is the day exhibit fence shorter than the night paddock fence? The animals are never left unattended within this area and the electrics hold the animals directly off the fence – additionally the 'ha ha ditch' is profiled (see the top left drawing in the attached doc) thus making access to the fence more difficult as well.
- What is the substrate of the pool? The substrate in the pool is concrete of various textures (ie smooth on the upright walls but slightly gripped (brushed surface) on the access points

I think that's it for the moment!!

Hope that answers your question??

Cheers

s22

s22

Senior Wildlife Officer - Wildlife Trade Assessments
CITES Scientific Authority of Australia
Wildlife Trade and Biosecurity Branch
Department of the Environment and Energy
John Gorton Building, GPO Box 787, CANBERRA ACT 2601

s22

From: s47F

Sent: Friday, 24 August 2018 11:42 AM

To: s22

Subject: FW: Elephant facility [SEC=UNCLASSIFIED]

Hi s22

Here are the details on the exhibit area for the eles. I will attempt to also resend photos shortly. This area is the same area we previously held eles (the Bullens animals).

The Hardstand area in the photos is the 'yard one and yard two' on the plan sent for off display and attached again here.

thanks

s22

Thanks for your help.....

s47F

Australia Zoo





































ZOO/EXHIBITION PERMIT CHECK SHEET

Institution...Australia Zoo

Permit Number...s47G(1)(a)

Species...Sumatran elephant

Purpose.....Conservation breeding

CITES App I / II / III

Native

Live Import

(note permit period cannot exceed 6 months)

<u>Y/N</u>		<u>EPBC Ref</u>	<u>PAWS file ref</u>
	Eligible non-commercial purpose	s303FA	
	Exhibition	s303FE 9A.11	
<u>Y</u>	Conservation Breeding	s303FF 9A.12	
	Education	s303FED 9A.10	
<u>Y</u>	Is the zoo a RZO or with current WAZA, EAZA membership? (check this hasn't been recinded)	Policy	Member of ZAA
<u>n/a</u>	Information with a cultural, scientific or conservation content	9A.11 9A.15	
<u>Y</u>	Recommended transfer (not needed in country, preferably captive bred, e.g. ZAA report, correspondence from species coordinator)	Policy, 9A.11	s47G(1)(a) - Os Cites ReExport Permits - indonesianCITES
<u>Y</u>	Specimen report/details/ legally obtained [CITES export]- legally obtained [native export]- legally obtained [import]-	Policy+ s303CG(b) s303DG(4)(c) s303EN(3)(d)	s47G(1)(a) Legal Source - taxon reports for 4 ele
	If live for exhibition: The organisation is a recognised zoological organisation	Policy	Member of ZAA
<u>Y</u>	If live: Facility Assessment completed	9A.05	Approved Sep 2018
<u>n/a</u>	If live: Welfare statement completed by applicant	9A.05	
<u>Y</u>	If live import: Species on Live Import List? Are there conditions on the import? (and if so, appropriate evidence of being met provided)?	s303EN(3)(c)(e)	Eligible non-commercial purpose only, excluding household pets.
<u>Y</u>	If CITES species: Check recognised name, listing, conditions and whether there is a trade ban (see Species+)	s303CA (and EPBC Act instrument) s303BA(1)(a)	No trade bans relevant to these specimens
<u>Y</u>	If CITES I species: Complies with current CCP	9A.12	Sumatran elephant CCP approved 2017
	If EPBC Act listed species: Delegate to <u>have regard</u> to the species' approved conservation advice	s303DG(4A)	
	If EPBC Act listed species: Transfer is <u>not inconsistent</u> with any recovery plan for the species	s303DG(4d)	
	If EPBC Act listed species and taken from a Commonwealth area The specimen has a permit issued under the EPBC Act s201, s216, s258	s201/s216/s258	

	(permit must be signed by SES or above)		
	If for live koala, wombat, Tas devil, and EPBC Act listed species: Ambassador Agreement completed	9A.11	
	If for live koala/wombat/Tas Devil/macropod: Meets conditions for Overseas Transfer	Policy	Checklist provided (for each species) Condition(s) to be added to permits
	If for non-WAZA zoo: additional conditions added to permit if required	Policy	Branch head delegation Condition may be added to permits
	CITES Export (note permit period cannot exceed 6 months)		
	CITES I needs overseas permit		
	CITES II Australia issues first		
	CITES import (note permit period cannot exceed 6 months)		
<u>Y</u>	CITES I Australia issues first		
	CITES II needs overseas permit		
	Are there overdue acquittals with this applicant?		No

Facility Assessment
Australia Zoo import
Asian Elephants from Taman Safari, Indonesia

Summary:

- **Proposal (incl. number and sex of animals): Import 0.4.0**
- **Australia Organisation:** Australia Zoo, Qld
- **Overseas Organisation:** Taman Safari, Indonesia
- **Species:** *Elephas maximus*
- **Conservation status:** CITES I
- **Overseas CITES permit:** We issue first
- **Conservation Breeding Program:** Yes
- **Ambassador Agreement:** N/A

Relevant Codes:

- General Standards for Exhibiting Animals in New South Wales– Exhibited Animals Protection Act, NSW Agriculture, 2000 (the NSW Standards).
- AZA Standards for Elephant Management and Care, April 2012
- Guidelines for Management of Elephants in Australasian Zoos, 2nd Edition, November 2013

General Description: The elephant exhibit at Australia Zoo is comprised of a front day yard and an off exhibit night paddock. There is a barn with 3 stalls. The total area of the elephant facility is 11.5 acres.

Question	Comments (include reference to Standards or Guidelines where appropriate)	Facility suitable?
<p>10. Facility</p> <p>(a) Provide a diagram or map of the facility showing the location of all features, fence lines and detailing the dimensions of the area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provided. ▪ The day area is 74m long x 130m wide = 9620m² ▪ The night area comprises an all-weather yard that can be divided into 2 separate areas and a large bush area. The two all-weather yards are 4644m² and 4472m² The large bush area is 37,611m² or 9.3 acres. ▪ The elephants have access to the barn and the two all-weather yards overnight. ▪ The large bush area is used by the elephants under supervision of the keepers. <p>There are no domestic or international standards for exhibit size for elephants, however, the AZA standards state as a minimum 500m² per elephant is recommended. This facility meets these requirements.</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>(a) What are the barrier (fencing/moat etc) arrangements for the facility? (i.e. type, construction material, height/depth) and factors protecting the animal(s) from unauthorised people and other animals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The elephant night area is located within the zoo's secure perimeter. ▪ Australia Zoo has 24/7 Security patrols. ▪ The night area is a minimum 300m from the perimeter boundary fence line with a large dam and an array of buildings occupying the space between. ▪ The night area perimeter barrier is a bore-casing post and cable fence. The bore casing posts are concrete core filled 4.2m long concreted into a depth of 1.8m with the above ground height of the posts at 2.4m. ▪ The 16mm diameter cables are placed at 400mm, 900mm, 1400mm, 1900mm and 2400mm. ▪ Internally offset at 150mm from the post and cable fence are three 3mm stainless steel cable electrified wires at 500mm, 750mm and 1200mm to keep the elephants back from the main perimeter 16mm cable barrier. ▪ The day exhibit has a perimeter comprised of concrete posts and wire cable perimeter fence with an internal electric fence to keep the elephants back from the perimeter. The fence is 2m high, with a dry moat on the outside of the fence of 20cm, thus making the fence height 2.2m. The posts are buried 2m into the ground. The galvanised steel cables are 16mm diameter, at 400mm, 900mm, 1400mm and 1900mm. The electric fence is 1.5m inside the perimeter fence. The perimeter fence is 3m away from a 'people barrier' fence which is 90cm high. ▪ The animals are never left unattended within the day exhibit and the electric fence holds the animals directly off the perimeter fence – additionally the 'ha ha ditch' makes access to the fence more difficult. <p>There are no domestic or international standards for barriers for elephants, however, the AZA standards state a minimum height of 2.4m</p>	<p>Yes</p>

	should be used. Recommended materials for barriers include solid concrete, rock walls, or horizontal steel rails, pipe or cable.	
(b) Provide photographs of the completed facility/enclosure showing all aspects and features.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided. 	Yes
(c) What shelters (including night quarters) are provided for the animals? What are the dimensions, construction materials, ventilation and internal designs of each shelter? (Please provide diagram and photographs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A large steel and concrete core-filled blockwork lockable barn, 36m long x 14.2m wide x 9m high. The barn has an internal vertical bollard fence perimeter. The barn is divided into 3 areas: a 16m x 10.1m sand stall sleeping area and two 7.1m x 10.1m brushed concrete floored stalls set up for feeding and enrichment. The sand stall has 1m of sand subfloor surface with mounds piled up on top to a height of about 1m above the surface. Each stall has a 4m x 3m entry door The elephants have access to both the barn and the 2 night yards at night. The day exhibit has a large shade sail and mature trees for shade <p>The AZA Standards state that water, mud, dust, soil or sand must be available for elephants to dust themselves to assist with thermoregulation. Sufficient sheltered areas must be provided to protect elephants from adverse weather. All elephants must have access to shade when they are exposed to direct sunlight. This facility meets this requirement.</p>	Yes
(d) What is the surface type of the facility and shelters? (e.g. beaten earth, grass, concrete)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The barn is divided into 3 areas: a 16m x 10.1m sand stall sleeping area and two 7.1m x 10.1m brushed concrete floored stalls set up for feeding and enrichment. The day areas are a mix of beaten earth, grassed areas, sand areas, and all weather ‘crusher dust’ area. The two night yards adjacent to the barn are covered by a fine ‘crusher dust’ substrate with very good drainage but soft on feet. This provides some harder surface for nail wear etc as well. <p>The AZA Standards state outdoor substrate should be primarily natural substrates (soil, sand, grass) that provide good drainage. Indoor substrate must be non-slippery and quick to dry.</p>	Yes
(e) What facilities are provided for the behavioural needs of the animal? (e.g. climbing, perching, swimming etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large bush area for natural browsing and grazing Multi sandpit play areas. These will be varied as required. There will be dirt, sand and mud wallows. There are no set number and if required multiple areas of different substrates will be constructed depending on preferences of individuals. A large pool in the day area, measuring 15.6m wide x 19.9m long, with 	Yes

	<p>a maximum depth of 1.5m for bathing and a large dam near the night area for managed bathing (with keepers present). The substrate of the pool is concrete of various textures – smooth on the upright walls, but slightly gripped (brushed surface) on the access points to prevent slipping.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Numerous tree root balls, large logs for rubbing/playing and a variety of feeders to promote natural behaviour whilst feeding. <p>The AZA Standards state outdoor areas should encourage locomotion for exercise and natural footwear. Rocks, tree stumps, or large sturdy objects must be provided in the exhibit so that the elephants may use them for rubbing and scratching. The use of both wet and dry wallows is encouraged to assist with skin care and protection against the sun and biting insects. This facility meets these requirements.</p>	
(f) What vegetation (especially trees) is present in the facility?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Both night and day yards have many large trees and bushes providing both shade, and wind breaks. ▪ The day area also has a natural plant filtration system along one side (the plants are protected by simple electric fencing). 	Yes
(g) What are the weather conditions of the area (i.e. temperatures, humidity etc)? Will it be necessary to supply heating/cooling and if so how will this be done?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Average high temperatures of 29 deg C in summer. Average summer minimum temperature for the year is 20 deg C. ▪ Averages in winter range from 9 to 21 deg C. ▪ The climate profile in Indonesia is similar. ▪ Elephants can cool themselves by accessing pools and seeking out shade in the day area. ▪ The night area is open and the barn is a large high spacious building with excellent cross ventilation providing relief from high temps. ▪ The elephants have access to water for throwing over themselves should they wish to cool down overnight. ▪ During the cooler months at night the elephants will have access to opportunistic radiated heating units inside the barn. <p>The AZA Standards state indoor holding areas must be able to be heated to a minimum temperature of at least 13°C at all times of the year. At elevated indoor temperatures, the use of fans, cross-ventilation, access to water, cool substrate, allowing elephants access to an outside area or other cooling measures must be employed as needed. This facility meets this requirement.</p>	Yes
(h) How many individual animals will be housed in each enclosure? Describe arrangements and facilities for separating and removing individuals from the enclosure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 4 females will initially be held as a single group. ▪ If it became necessary to separate the animals there is flexibility within the design to allow this. ▪ The animals will be managed in a hands on program and moving/removing the animals can be effected immediately at any time necessary. 	Yes


	The AZA Standards suggest each zoo holding elephants must hold a minimum of three females, or the space to hold three females. This facility meets this requirement.	
(i) Will any other species be kept in the facility? If so, what species and how many individuals of each species? Any impact on the desired species?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. 	N/A
11. Food (a) What food will be provided to the animals and in what quantities and how often?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grass hay and a variety of browse supplemented with Lucerne, concentrate pellets and a variety of vegetables and fruit. <p>The AZA Standards say recommended food items include hay (e.g., meadow or timothy), supplemented with fruits, vegetables, a pelleted supplement or grain. Fresh browse should be made available daily, if possible.</p>	Yes
(b) What arrangements are in place for the supply of fresh water?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self-filling drinkers in all areas they access. The water is supplied from dedicated rainwater tanks or town supply. 	Yes
12. Management (a) What arrangements are in place for waste removal and waste treatment?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All faecal and left over food will be removed throughout the day. All food areas will be thoroughly brushed and scrubbed or raked throughout the day. 	Yes
(b) Identify how records on health, feeding etc will be maintained.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australia Zoo uses ZIMS and MedARKS, products of Species 360. <p>Species 360 is considered world's best practice for zoo records</p>	Yes
13. Staffing (a) What experience does the organisation's staff have with the species sought? (b) Outline what veterinary expertise is available in the organisation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australia Zoo has previously held Asian elephants. §47F has over 29 years' experience working with both bull and cow elephants in both hands on and protected contact across several zoos including Perth Zoo, Auckland Zoo, Melbourne Zoo and Thailand. Another keeper has 15 years' experience with elephants, and others have extensive large hoof-stock experience. Vet services are provided by §47F She has 17 years' experience working in Australian zoos. She has worked at Zoos Victoria for 4 years with elephants, rhinos, giraffe, zebra, hippo, tapir, camels and other bovids. Relevant elephant experience includes extensive foot care, intensive neonatal care, and implementation of a broad range of preventative and diagnostic medicine procedures. 	Yes
Animal welfare assessment included?	Yes.	Yes

Additional relevant information:

Conclusion: I am satisfied that Australia Zoo is suitably equipped to manage, confine and care for 4 Asian Elephant (*Elaphus maximus*) including meeting their behavioural and biological needs.

s22 [redacted]
Wildlife Trade Assessments
12/9/ 2018

s22 [redacted]
Wildlife Trade Assessments
26/9/2018


 CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA	Type of document <input type="checkbox"/> Export <input type="checkbox"/> Re-export <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Import <input type="checkbox"/> Other	Original – Single Use Permit
		1. Permit No. : s47G(1)(a) [redacted] 2. Valid until : 21/02/2020 3. Purpose : Z

4. Importer (Name, Address and Country) Australia Zoo Pty Ltd 1638 Steve Irwin Way Beerwah QLD 4519 Australia	5. Exporter (Name, Address and Country) Taman Safari Indonesia II Desa Jatiarjo Kecamatan Prigen Kabupaten Pasuruan Jawa Timur Indonesia
--	--

6. Scientific Name	7. Common Name	8. Appendix Source	9. Description	10. Qty	11. Unit
<i>Elephas maximus</i> Country of origin: [redacted] Permit no.: [redacted] Date: [redacted]	Asian Elephant Country of last re-export: [redacted] Permit no.: [redacted] Date: [redacted]	I F	live animal Tag Number(s): s47G(1)(a) [redacted] or s47G(1)(a) [redacted] (this animal has 2 chips), Sex of Specimen: Female	2	NO.
<i>Elephas maximus</i> Country of origin: [redacted] Permit no.: [redacted] Date: [redacted]	Asian Elephant Country of last re-export: [redacted] Permit no.: [redacted] Date: [redacted]	I C	live animal Tag Number(s): s47G(1)(a) [redacted] and/or s47G(1)(a) [redacted] (this animal has 2 chips); s47G(1)(a) [redacted] Sex of Specimen: Female	2	NO.

Conditions and statements

- The permit holder must complete and return the pink acquittal page of this permit to the Department no later than two (2) weeks after this import occurs. Box 13 must be completed and the original overseas CITES (re-)export document(s) attached. If the import does not occur, the permit holder must mark this permit and the pink acquittal page as unused and return both to the Department no later than two weeks after the expiry of this permit.
- The permit holder must not export a specimen that was obtained in contravention of a law of the Commonwealth, or of a State or Territory. The permit holder must, in carrying out the activities authorised by this permit, comply with all applicable Commonwealth, State and Territory laws.
- The specimen(s) (including progeny) will not be moved between institutions within the program, or out of the program, in a way that is detrimental to other conservation programs or activities.
- The specimen(s) used in this program must not be used primarily for commercial purposes
- Once the animal(s) have arrived at their destination, the permit holder must confine and care for the animal(s). This includes meeting the behavioural and biological needs of the animal(s) in accordance with the welfare requirements set out in the facility assessment provided as part of the application for this permit.
- The permit holder must prepare and transport the animal(s) in a way that is known to minimise stress, risk of injury and adverse effects on the health of the animal(s).
Without limiting the condition above, the permit holder must:
a. when transporting the animal(s) by air, comply with the IATA Live Animal Regulations or
b. when transporting the animal(s) other than by air, comply with the CITES guidelines for the non-air transport of live wild animals and plants.
- Failure to comply with any condition of this permit may result in the cancellation or suspension of this permit. Penalties may also apply for contravening any condition of this permit in accordance with section 303GF of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.
- This permit replaces import permit s47G(1)(a) [redacted] issued on 7 March 2019.

12. Issuing Authority for Permit/Certificate  Australian Government Department of the Environment and Energy Wildlife Trade and Biosecurity Branch GPO BOX 787 CANBERRA ACT 2601 Issued under s303CG of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999	Issued by: s22 [redacted] Issue date: 21/08/2019 _____ Signature _____ Official seal
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13. Import/Export Declaration		14. Import/Export Endorsement	
ITEM NO.	QUANTITY	_____ Import/Export Declaration number	
		_____ Port Date	_____ Signature Official stamp and title